REPORT ON THE LIMITED AUDIT

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO HEALTH AGENCY SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM
HPP FUNDING GRANT AGREEMENT
FISCAL PERIOD
SEPTEMBER 1, 2005 THROUGH AUGUST 31, 2006
EXTENDED THROUGH AUGUST 31, 2007

Audits Section – Fresno Financial Audits Branch Audits and Investigations Department of Health Care Services

Section Chief: Michael Harrold

Auditor: Jaskaranjit Bal



State of California—Health and Human Services Agency Department of Health Care Services



DEC 2 3 2009

Jeff Hamm, Director County of San Luis Obispo Health Agency P.O. Box 1489 2191 Johnson Avenue San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Dear Mr. Hamm:

The claims for expenditures for services provided by San Luis Obispo Health Agency, under the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program, Hospital Preparedness Program contract for the fiscal period of September 1, 2005 through August 31, 2006 have been audited by the Financial Audits Branch of the Department of Health Care Services. In addition, a review was made of the program's management and operational procedures.

Except as set forth in the following paragraph, our audit was made in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards as promulgated by the Comptroller General of the United States. Accordingly, our audit included such tests of the accounting records and other audit procedures, as we considered necessary under the circumstances.

The financial statements of San Luis Obispo County for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, were examined by other auditors whose report dated October 5, 2006, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

The scope of our review was limited to specific contract or program requirements relating to financial compliance and did not include sufficient work to determine whether the financial statements present fairly the financial position and the results of the financial operations. We have not duplicated the work performed by the other auditors.

As noted in the preceding paragraph, the scope of our work was not sufficient to enable us to express, and we do not express, an opinion on the financial position referred above. Consequently, no financial statements are presented.

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The program audit was conducted during the months of August 2008 through July 2009. The exit conference was held on September 8, 2009 at which time the results of the engagement were discussed.

This Audit Report includes the:

- 1. Executive Summary of Findings
- 2. Contract Compliance
- 3. Line Item Budget
- 4. Financial Schedules

The report concludes that no additional amount is due the State or Contractor.

If you should have any further question, please contact Patty Call, Contract Manager, at (916) 650-6456.

Michael A. Harrold, Chie Audits Section – Fresno Financial Audits Branch

Certified

CC:

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Jeff Hamm Page 3

cc:

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following information is a summary of our findings:

GRANT COMPLIANCE

- 1. The HPP approved an extension to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) for the HPP Year 4 award budget year end date to August 31, 2007. This was done to allow the counties to complete emergency response activities approved by EPO. (See Section IV.A)
- 2. The County requested a total of \$274,542 of federal funds to implement HPP critical benchmarks. (See Section IV.B)
- 3. Our review disclosed redirection of funds from one critical benchmark to another and changes in the line item budgeted amounts. The County had proper approval from EPO for redirection of funds. (See Section IV.C)
- 4. No situations were detected during the course of our review, in which funds from this agreement were used to fund other pre-existing programs or other new programs. (See Section IV. E)
- 5. The agreement requires the County to submit mid-year and year-end progress reports to document their activities related to the grant award to EPO. EPO or the Federal HPP has the responsibility to monitor these reports. Our review disclosed that the HPP Year 4 progress reports were required to be submitted as part of fiscal year 2006-2007 reporting. (See Section IV. G)

LINE ITEM BUDGET

1. The County fully expended the HPP grant funds approved for fiscal period 2005-2006 within the specified time frame. Our review of the grant line item budget expenditures did not disclose any material exceptions. (See Section V)

II. INTRODUCTION

A. <u>DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM</u>

The Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP [formerly HRSA]) is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of section 2802(b) of the Public Health Services (PHS) Act, as amended by the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (P.L. 109-417). The purpose of this program is to enable award recipients to improve surge capacity and enhance community and hospital preparedness for public health emergencies. Funds from HPP are used to build medical surge capability through planning, personnel, equipment, training and exercise capability at the State and local levels. These efforts are intended to support the National Preparedness Goal established by the Department of Homeland Security in 2005 and the goals outlined in Section 319C-2 of the PHS Act.

B. DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY

San Luis Obispo Health Agency is a local governmental agency, which is a part of the County of San Luis Obispo government. HHSA integrates the services of Community Health, Environmental Health, Communicable Disease Control and Prevention, Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health, Social Services, Alcoholism and Drug, Emergency Preparedness and Other Public Health Issues and Resources.

San Luis Obispo County Health Agency improve and maintain community health by identifying health issues, preventing disease and injury, influencing policy development, and promoting healthy behaviors through leadership, collaborative partnerships, education, direct services, surveillance, case management and payment for eligible indigent medical care.

San Luis Obispo County Health Agency has a Hospital Preparedness Program grant agreement with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), to receive HPP funding.

C. <u>SITE LOCATIONS</u>

San Luis Obispo County Health Agency is located at 2191 Johnson Avenue, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

D. <u>FUNDING SOURCES</u>

The following is a summary of the County of San Luis Obispo's expenditures of federal awards for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

| | Expenditures |
|--|----------------------|
| U.S. Department of Agriculture | \$ 12,057,669 |
| U.S. Department of Commerce | \$ 132,304 |
| U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development | \$ 4,624,692 |
| U.S. Department of Interior | \$ 623,791 |
| U.S. Department of Justice | \$ 1,017,881 |
| U.S. Department of Transportation | \$ 7,433,067 |
| National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities | \$ (6,000) |
| U.S. Department of Education | \$ 725,410 |
| U.S. Department of Health and Human Services | \$ 44,633,222 |
| U.S. Department of Homeland Security | \$ <u>1,904,010</u> |
| Total Expenditures of Federal Awards | <u>\$ 73,146,046</u> |

Hospital Preparedness Program Grant Funding

Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) local funding awarded for the budget period, September 1, 2005 through August 31, 2006, totaled \$275,398 to implement the HPP Critical Benchmarks which was extended to August 31, 2007. HPP expenditures are included as part of U.S. Department of Health and Human Services expenditures line in the above schedule.

E. GRANT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) has developed Critical Benchmarks (CB) designed to measure activities to assist hospitals and supporting health care systems to deliver coordinated and effective care to victims of terrorism and other public health emergencies.

A Cooperative Agreement between the federal, state, and local entities was used to support HPP program collaboration. The purpose of the HPP Cooperative Agreement is to build upon the planning, infrastructure development, and implementation that began in fiscal year 2002. The HPP requires the State and local entities to address critical benchmarks within priority areas.

Through the grant agreement, the funds are to implement the HPP Critical

Benchmarks in accordance with the funding application, plan, and budget as approved by CDPH. The grant agreement's HPP priority areas and critical benchmarks parallel the Federal HPP priority areas and critical benchmarks. Refer to Schedule 2 of this audit report for the Glossary of HPP Priorities and Critical Benchmarks.

County of San Luis Obispo was contracted to address the following priority areas and critical benchmarks:

Priority Area #2: Regional Surge Capacity for the Care of Adult and Pediatric Victims of Terrorism and Other Public Health Emergencies

- Critical Benchmark #2-1: Surge Capacity Hospital Bed Capacity
- Critical Benchmark #2-2: Surge Capacity Isolation Capacity
- Critical Benchmark #2-5: Surge Capacity Pharmaceutical Caches
- Critical Benchmark #2-6: Surge Capacity Personal Protective Equipment
- Critical Benchmark #2-7: Surge Capacity Decontamination
- Critical Benchmark #2-10: Surge Capacity Communication and Information Technology

Priority Area #5: Education and Preparedness Training

Critical Benchmark #5: Education and Preparedness Training

Priority Area #6: Terrorism Preparedness Exercises

Critical Benchmark #6: Terrorism Preparedness Exercises

F. <u>REGULATIONS</u>

This program is governed by the following regulations:

- Public Health Service Act, Section 319C (42 USC 247 d-3)
- 45 CFR Part 92 (Under the Public Welfare section) (Under the Grant requirements for State, Local and Tribal Governments)
- OMB Circular A-133 (Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations)
- California Health and Safety Code, Sections 101315 to 101320

G. ABBREVIATIONS IN THIS REPORT

CB Critical Benchmark

CDPH California Department of Public Health

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

EPO Emergency Preparedness Office (California Department of Public

Health Program Office)

HPP Hospital Preparedness Program

HRSA Health Resources and Services Administration

OMB U.S. Office of Management and Budget

III. SCOPE OF AUDIT

The Financial Audits Section's review of the County of San Luis Obispo (herein referred to as the County) was restricted to the Hospital Preparedness Program.

The audit consisted of the review of the financial records to ensure the existence of proper documentation and the propriety of claims submitted to the State for reimbursement. This review included substantive testing:

- To determine that recorded and reported program funds awarded are expended in accordance with terms of the grant agreement with the CDPH;
- To determine that payments are for actual costs and reflect amounts billed to the State;
- To determine that payments are for services rendered;
- To determine that grant funds did not supplant existing levels of State and local funding for this program.

IV. GRANT COMPLIANCE

The examination included a review to determine if the County conducted the program in compliance with grant terms and applicable regulatory requirements. The following is a summary of findings relating to this portion of the audit.

A. HPP 2005-2006 GRANT BUDGET YEAR EXTENSION

The HPP approved an extension of the budget year end date to the California Public Health Department (CDPH) for the Year 4 award to August 31, 2007. CDPH coordinated the budget extension with the Federal HPP to allow the counties to complete emergency response activities.

B. FEDERAL HPP GRANT FUNDS

The maximum payable to San Luis Obispo County under the Local Funding HPP Agreement was \$275,398 for budget period September 1, 2005 through August 31, 2006.

The County requested a total of \$274,542 of federal funds, and had expenditures totaling \$274,542. The federal grant award is shown in Section VII – Schedule 1A.

C. REDIRECTION OF FUNDS

Exhibit B8 – Budget Detail and Payment Provisions, <u>Allowable Line Item Shifts</u>, states that

- A. Redirection of funds within a critical benchmark of an amount of a cumulative threshold of 25% requires prior approval by CDHS.
- B. Redirection of funds less than the prior approval threshold within a critical benchmark requires that local entity inform CDHS of the details of the redirection to ensure proper documentation and accountability.
- C. Redirection of funds from one critical benchmark to another requires prior approval by CDHS regardless of the amount.

Our review disclosed redirection of funds from and to critical benchmarks and line item budgets were increased and/or decreased with proper approvals from EPO. Funds by line item budget category are shown on Schedule IA.

D. UNEXPENDED HPP GRANT FUNDS

Exhibit B2.C - Budget Detail and Payment Provisions, <u>Accountability</u>
Requirements, states "The LHD shall return unexpended funds from Project
Period 2005-2006 unless carry over of such funds is approved by CDHS and
HPP."

The entire requested amount of \$274,542 was expended in the period September 1, 2005 through August 31, 2007.

E. SUPPLANTING OF FUNDS

Exhibit A7.A – Scope of Work, <u>Expenditure and Program Requirement</u>, states "In accordance with the signed conditions of funding form submitted by all recipients of HPP funds as part of the funding application, plan, and budget, funds shall not be used to supplant funding for existing levels of services and only be used for the purposes designated herein."

EPO performed a review in part to determine if supplanting of funds might occur prior to acceptance and approval of the County's agreement application. During the course of our review, we did not detect any situations in which funds from this agreement were used to fund other pre-existing programs or other new programs.

F. SINGLE AUDIT

In accordance with OMB Circular A-133, Non-Federal entities that expend \$500,000 or more in a year in Federal awards shall have a single or program-specific audit conducted for that year in accordance with the provisions of this part.

We were provided with the Single Audit Reports for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2006, issued by Bartig, Basler & Ray, LLP, whose report was dated October 5, 2006. The independent auditor's opinion was that the County complied, in all material respects, with the requirements of the major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, and noted no matters involving the internal control over compliance and its operations. No exceptions were disclosed in the Single Audit Reports regarding the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program.

G. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The contract requires mid-year and year-end written progress reports to document the County's activities related to the grant award to satisfy federal reporting and CDPH monitoring requirements. EPO's 30 day review subsequent to the audit findings disclosed that the County submitted the report as part of fiscal year 2006-2007 year-end progress report.

V. LINE ITEM BUDGET

The following is a discussion of the fiscal findings relating to our examination of the County's line item expenditures. The details of these amounts are included on Schedules 1 and 1A.

1) Contractual

The contractual line item represented 14% of the total HPP allocation of funds awarded for the 2005-2006 period. The County's budget requested a total of \$37,680 for contractual expenditures associated with critical benchmark 2-10 for communication equipment, critical benchmark 5 for first responder training and critical benchmark 6 for Strategic National Stockpile training and tabletop exercise plan. Our review of invoices totaling \$37,680 did not disclose any material exceptions.

2) CDPH Purchased Equipment and Supplies

CDPH purchased equipment and supplies represented 31% of the total HPP allocation of funds awarded for the 2005-2006 period. The total amount approved by EPO was \$85,559 for equipment and supplies that were available via Grainger (CDPH's prime vendor contract). These equipment and supplies were to be directly purchased by CDPH and delivered to the entities named in the County's approved plan associated with critical benchmarks 2-2, 2-5 and 2-6 for items such as Air Purification System, Negative Pressure Isolation Kit, Replacement Modular HEPA Filters, Pharmaceuticals (Bactrim DS Tablets 80 / 160 mg bottle of 100 and Levaquin 500 mg bottle of 50), Tychem QC Training Suits, Particulate Respirator Masks N-95, Tyvek Coverall, HazMat shoes/boots, shoe covers and 3M Breath Easy 10 Butyl Rubber Hood.

The County requested confirmation from the critical care facilities for equipment and supplies that were received from Grainger. Our review of all CDPH direct purchased equipment and supplies expenditures totaling \$85,559 noted that Particulate Respirator Masks N-95 were not received by the County and thus not distributed to the facilities.

Additionally, part of the CDPH-purchased equipment and supplies budget request was \$49,333 for pharmaceutical medical caches which were received by the County.

Recommendation:

We recommend that the County pursue the issue with EPO and Grainger to ensure receipt of the equipment per the budget in order to properly carry out the terms of the contract.

3) Non-CDPH Purchased Equipment and Supplies

Local entity purchased equipment and supplies represented 28% of the total HPP allocation of funds awarded for the 2005-2006 period. The total amount approved by EPO for direct purchases was \$41,806 for equipment and supplies associated with critical benchmarks 2-1, 2-5, and 2-10 for disposable ventilators, POD signs and hardware, nerve agency antidote kits, auto injectors and communication equipment. Our review of all non-CDPD purchased equipment and supplies expenditures totaling \$75,692 did not disclosed any material exceptions.

4) Personnel (Implementation) Costs

The implementation costs represented 18% of the total HPP allocation of funds awarded for the 2005-2006 period. The County's budget requested a total of \$49,990 for the HPP Coordinator to plan, develop and implement the priority areas and critical benchmarks 2-1, 2-2, 2-5, 2-6, 2-10, 5 and 6 for professional services for HPP grant application development. Our review of all implementation expenditures totaling \$49,990 did not disclosed any material exceptions.

5) Administrative Costs

Under the grant agreement, as a fiscal agent, the County may claim up to 15% of total allowable contractual, CDPH-purchased equipment and supplies, non-CDPH purchased equipment and supplies, and implementation costs, as administrative costs. The County claimed \$25,621 for HPP Year 4 fiscal agent administrative costs which was well below the allowable amount.

Further, based on our examination, nothing came to our attention to indicate that the County has not complied with the material terms and conditions of the contract beyond the findings noted above.

VI. SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES

The management of the County of San Luis Obispo is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures. The objectives of an internal control structure are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance the assets are safeguarded against loss, from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure, errors or irregularities may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also projection of any evaluation of the structure to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of the design and operation of policies and procedures may deteriorate.

We did not review the County of San Luis Obispo's overall internal control structure. We limited our internal control review to the County's procedures to account for emergency preparedness program funds, and the County's preparation of the required filing of the program financial status reports.

Further, the CPA's Comprehensive Audited Financial Report of the County of San Luis Obispo disclosed no material weaknesses related to the overall internal control structure.

VII. SCHEDULES

Schedules of financial data have been included in this report to summarize the amounts claimed and paid under the grant agreement as presented on Schedule 1 and Schedule 1A. The glossary of HPP priorities and critical benchmarks has been included on Schedule 2.

VIII. CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSE TO AUDIT FINDINGS

The audit findings of not submitting the required year-end HPP Year 4 Progress Report were discussed at the exit conference on September 8, 2009. The County responded that the HPP Year 4 Progress Report was submitted as part of the fiscal year 2006/20007 HPP Progress Report.

IX. PROGRAM'S RESPONSE TO AUDIT FINDINGS

A draft copy of this report was submitted to the Emergency Preparedness Office for their review prior to the finalization of the report. The following revisions were made to this report as a result of EPO's response.

Section IV. Grant Compliance - Reporting Requirements

Audits' found that HPP Year 4 Progress Report was not submitted as required by federal reporting requirements.

Emergency Preparedness Office explained in an email dated September 15, 2009 that HPP Year 4 Progress Report was required as part of the 2006-2007 year end progress report supported by instructions put out by Betsey Lyman, Deputy Director of Public Health Emergency Preparedness to allow HPP entities to fully liquidate the Year 4 HPP allotments. EPO also provided a copy of the 2006-2007 year end progress report submitted by the County.

Audits' found explanation and documentation supplied by EPO sufficient to delete the audit finding.

SUMMARY OF AUDITED PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

| | | Dudget Cate and a | Audit Adjustment No. | 2005-2007 Expenditures & Encumbrances | | |
|----|-----------|---|----------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------|
| | | Budget Categories | | As Reported | Audit Adjustments | As Audited |
| 1. | | Contractual | | | : | · |
| | A. | Critical Benchmark 2-1, Bed Capacity | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | В. | Critical Benchmark 2-2, Isolation Capacity | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | C. | Critical Benchmark 2-5, Pharmaceutical Caches | | \$0_ | | \$0 |
| | D. | Critical Benchmark 2-6, Personal Protective Equipment | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | E. | Critical Benchmark 2-7, Decontamination | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | F. | Critical Benchmark 2-10, Communication and Information Technology | | \$8,000 | | \$8,000 |
| | G. | Critical Benchmark 5, Education and Preparedness Training | | \$6,735 | | \$6,735 |
| | Н. | Critical Benchmark 6, Terrorism Preparedness Exercises | | \$22,945 | | \$22,945 |
| | | Total Contractual | | \$37,680 | | \$37,680 |
| 2. | | CDPH-Purchased Equipment and Supplies | | | | |
| ۷. | A. | Critical Benchmark 2-1, Bed Capacity | | \$0 | | · \$0 |
| | B. | Critical Benchmark 2-2, Isolation Capacity | | \$28,380 | | \$28,380 |
| | <u>C.</u> | Critical Benchmark 2-5, Pharmaceutical Caches | | \$49,333 | | \$49,333 |
| | D. | Critical Benchmark 2-6, Personal Protective Equipment | | \$7,846 | | \$7,846 |
| | <u>Е.</u> | Critical Benchmark 2-7, Decontamination | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | F. | Critical Benchmark 2-10, Communication and Information Technology | | \$0 | | \$0 [°] |
| | G. | Critical Benchmark 5, Education and Preparedness Training | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | Н. | Critical Benchmark 6, Terrorism Preparedness Exercises | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | | Total CDPH-Purchased Equipment and Supplies | | \$85,559 | | \$85,559 |
| 3. | | Non-CDPH Purchased Equipment And Supplies | • | | | e e e |
| | A. | Critical Benchmark 2-1, Bed Capacity | | \$15,257 | | \$15,257 |
| | В. | Critical Benchmark 2-2, Isolation Capacity | | - \$0 | • | \$0 |
| | C. | Critical Benchmark 2-5, Pharmaceutical Caches | | \$5,583 | | \$5,583, |
| | D. | Critical Benchmark 2-6, Personal Protective Equipment | | \$0 | | \$,0 |
| | E. | Critical Benchmark 2-7, Decontamination | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | F. | Critical Benchmark 2-10, Communication and Information Technology | | \$54,852 | | \$54,852 |
| | G. | Critical Benchmark 5, Education and Preparedness Training | | \$0 | | \$0. |
| | Н. | Critical Benchmark 6, Terrorism Preparedness Exercises | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | | Non-CDPH Purchased Equipment And Supplies | | \$75,692 | | \$75,692 |

SUMMARY OF AUDITED PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

| | | Audit Adjustment | 2005/2007 Expenditures & Encumbrances | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------|--|----------------------|------------|
| | Budget Categories | | As Reported | Audit Adjustments | As Audited |
| 4. | Personnel (Implementation) | | | | |
| 4. A. | Critical Benchmark 2-1, Bed Capacity | | \$1,998 | | \$1,998 |
| <u> </u> | Critical Benchmark 2-2, Isolation Capacity | | \$5,000 | | \$5,000 |
| <u> </u> | Critical Benchmark 2-5, Pharmaceutical Caches | | \$9,998 | | \$9,998 |
| D. | Critical Benchmark 2-6, Personal Protective Equipment | | \$9,998 | | \$9,998 |
| <u> </u> | Critical Benchmark 2-5, 1 ersentary reteenive Equipment | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| F. | Critical Benchmark 2-10, Communication and Information Technology | | \$9,998 | | \$9,998 |
| G. | Critical Benchmark 5, Education and Preparedness Training | | \$9,998 | | \$9,998 |
| Н. | Critical Benchmark 6, Terrorism Preparedness Exercises | · | \$3,000 | | \$3,000 |
| | Total Personnel (Implementation) | | \$49,990 | | \$49,990 |
| 5. | Administrative Costs (Not To Exceed 15%) | | | | 37. |
| A. | Critical Benchmark 2-1, Bed Capacity | | \$2,588 | · | \$2,588 |
| B. | Critical Benchmark 2-2, Isolation Capacity | | \$1,866 | | \$1,866 |
| C. | Critical Benchmark 2-5, Pharmaceutical Caches | | \$2,337 | | \$2,337 |
| D. | Critical Benchmark 2-6, Personal Protective Equipment | | \$1,500 | | \$1,500 |
| Ē. | Critical Benchmark 2-7, Decontamination | | \$0_ | | \$0 |
| F. | Critical Benchmark 2-10, Communication and Information Technology | • | \$10,928 | | \$10,928 |
| G. | Critical Benchmark 5, Education and Preparedness Training | | \$2,510 | | \$2,510 |
| Н. | Critical Benchmark 6, Terrorism Preparedness Exercises | | \$3,892 | | \$3,892 |
| | Total Administrative Costs | | \$25,621 | | \$25,621 |
| · | | | | | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | \$274,542 | | \$274,542 |

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

| | | Budget Categories | Approved Final Budget | 2005/2007 Expenditures & Encumbrances | Total Unspent Funds |
|-------|-----------|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | | Contractual | | | |
| | Α. | Critical Benchmark 2-1, Bed Capacity | \$0 | \$0 | - \$0 |
| | .B. | Critical Benchmark 2-2, Isolation Capacity | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | C. | Critical Benchmark 2-5, Pharmaceutical Caches | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | D. | Critical Benchmark 2-6, Personal Protective Equipment | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | E. | Critical Benchmark 2-7, Decontamination | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | F. | Critical Benchmark 2-10, Communication and | | 40.000 | |
| | | Information Technology | \$8,000 | \$8,000 | \$0 |
| | G. | Critical Benchmark 5, Education and Preparedness | \$6,735 | \$6,735 | \$0 |
| | | Training | \$22,945 | \$22,945 | \$0 |
| ļ | <u>H.</u> | Critical Benchmark 6, Terrorism Preparedness Exercises | | \$37,680 | \$0 |
| | | Total Contractual | \$37,680 | \$37,660 | Ψ0 |
| | | | | | |
| 2. | | CDPH-Purchased Equipment and Supplies | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | <u>A.</u> | Critical Benchmark 2-1, Bed Capacity | | \$28,380 | \$0 |
| · . | В. | Critical Benchmark 2-2, Isolation Capacity | \$28,380 | \$49,333 | \$0 |
| | C. | Critical Benchmark 2-5, Pharmaceutical Caches | \$49,333 | | \$0 |
| - | D. | Critical Benchmark 2-6, Personal Protective Equipment | \$7,846 | \$7,846 | \$0 |
| | <u>E.</u> | Critical Benchmark 2-7, Decontamination | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | F. | Critical Benchmark 2-10, Communication and Information Technology | \$0 | \$0 | ΄ ΨΟ |
| | G. | Critical Benchmark 5, Education and Preparedness | | | \$0 |
| | ٥. | Training | \$0 | \$0 | |
| | Н. | Critical Benchmark 6, Terrorism Preparedness Exercises | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | | Total CDPH-Purchased Equipment and Supplies | \$85,559 | \$85,559 | \$0 |
| | | | | | |
| 3. | | Non-CDPH Purchased Equipment And Supplies | | | |
| | Α. | Critical Benchmark 2-1, Bed Capacity | \$15,257 | \$15,257 | \$0 |
| ļ ——— | В. | Critical Benchmark 2-2, Isolation Capacity | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | C. | Critical Benchmark 2-5, Pharmaceutical Caches | \$5,583 | \$5,583 | \$0 |
| | D. | Critical Benchmark 2-6, Personal Protective Equipment | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | <u>Е.</u> | Critical Benchmark 2-7, Decontamination | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | <u>F.</u> | Critical Benchmark 2-10, Communication and | | | |
| | | Information Technology | \$54,852 | \$54,852 | \$0_ |
| | G. | Critical Benchmark 5, Education and Preparedness | , AC | \$0 | \$0 |
| | | Training | \$0 | | |
| | <u>H.</u> | Critical Benchmark 6, Terrorism Preparedness Exercises | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 \$0 |
| | | Non-CDPH Purchased Equipment And Supplies | \$75,692 | \$75,692 | \$0 |

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

| | | Budget Categories | Approved Original Budget | 2005/2007 Expenditures & Encumbrances | Total Unspent Funds |
|----|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | Personnel (Implementation) | | | |
| 4. | . ^ | Critical Benchmark 2-1, Bed Capacity | \$1,998 | \$1,998 | \$0 |
| | A B. | Critical Benchmark 2-1, Bed Gapacity Critical Benchmark 2-2, Isolation Capacity | \$5,000 | \$5,000 | \$0 |
| | <u>Б.</u> С. | Critical Benchmark 2-5, Pharmaceutical Caches | \$9,998 | \$9,998 | \$0 |
| | | Critical Benchmark 2-6, Personal Protective Equipment | \$9,998 | \$9,998 | \$0 |
| | <u>D.</u> E. | Critical Benchmark 2-7, Decontamination | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | <u>F.</u> | Critical Benchmark 2-10, Communication and Information | Ψ | Ψ.Ψ. | |
| | г. | Technology | \$9,998 | \$9,998 | \$0 |
| | G. | Critical Benchmark 5, Education and Preparedness | | | |
| | ٠. | Training | \$9,998 | \$9,998 | \$0 |
| | H: | Critical Benchmark 6, Terrorism Preparedness Exercises | \$3,000 | \$3,000 | \$0 |
| | | Total Personnel (Implementation) | \$49,990 | \$49,990 | \$0 |
| 5. | | Administrative Costs (Not To Exceed 15%) | | | |
| | A | Critical Benchmark 2-1, Bed Capacity | \$2,588 | \$2,588 | \$0 |
| | B. | Critical Benchmark 2-2, Isolation Capacity | \$1,866 | \$1,866 | \$0 |
| | C. | Critical Benchmark 2-5, Pharmaceutical Caches | \$2,337 | \$2,337 | \$0 |
| | D. | Critical Benchmark 2-6, Personal Protective Equipment | \$1,500 | \$1,500 | \$0 |
| | E. | Critical Benchmark 2-7, Decontamination | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| | F. | Critical Benchmark 2-10, Communication and Information Technology | \$10,928 | \$10,928 | \$0 |
| , | G. | Critical Benchmark 5, Education and Preparedness Training | \$2,510 | \$2,510 | \$0 |
| | Н. | Critical Benchmark 6, Terrorism Preparedness Exercises | \$3,892 | \$3,892 | \$0 |
| | | Total Administrative Costs | \$25,621 | \$25,621 | \$0 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL | \$274,542 | \$274,542 | \$0 |

GLOSSARY OF HPP PRIORITY AREAS AND CRITICAL BENCHMARKS

PRIORITY AREA #1: ADMINISTRATION

Critical Benchmark #1: Financial Accountability

Develop and maintain a financial accounting system capable of tracking expenditures by critical benchmark and by funds allocated to hospitals and other health care entities.

PRIORITY AREA #2: REGIONAL SURGE CAPACITY FOR THE CARE OF ADULT AND PEDIATRIC VICTIMS OF TERRORISM AND OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

Critical Benchmark #2-1 Surge Capacity: Hospital Bed Capacity

Establish systems that, at a minimum, can provide triage treatment and initial stabilization, above the current daily staffed bed capacity, for the following classes of adult and pediatric patients requiring hospitalization within three hours in the wake of a terrorism incident or other public health emergency:

- a. 500 cases per million population for patients with symptoms of acute infectious disease especially smallpox, anthrax, plague, tularemia and influenza;
- b. 50 cases per million population for patients with symptoms of acute botulinum intoxication or other acute chemical poisoning especially that resulting from nerve agent exposure;
- c. 50 cases per million population for patients suffering burn or trauma; and
- d. 50 cases per million population for patients manifesting the symptoms of radiation induced injury especially bone marrow suppression.

Critical Benchmark #2-2 Surge Capacity: Isolation Capacity

Ensure that all participating hospitals have the capacity to maintain, in negative pressure isolation, at least one suspected case of a highly infectious disease (e.g., smallpox, pneumonic plague, SARS, influenza and hemorrhagic fevers) or febrile patient with a suspect rash or other symptoms of concern who might be developing a highly communicable disease.

Awardees must identify at least one regional healthcare facility, in each awardee defined region, that is able to support the initial evaluation and treatment of at least 10 adult and pediatric patients at a time in negative pressure isolation within 3 hours post-event.

<u>Critical Benchmark # 2-3 Surge Capacity: Health Care Personnel</u>
This benchmark has been incorporated into Critical Benchmark 2-4.

GLOSSARY OF HPP PRIORITY AREAS AND CRITICAL BENCHMARKS

<u>Critical Benchmark #2-4 Surge Capacity: Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals</u>

Develop a system that allows for the advance registration and credentialing of clinicians needed to augment a hospital or other medical facility to meet patient/victim care and increased surge capacity needs.

Critical Benchmark #2-5 Surge Capacity: Pharmaceutical Caches

Establish a regional system that insures a sufficient supply of pharmaceuticals to provide prophylaxis for 3 days to hospital personnel (medical and ancillary staff), hospital based emergency first responders and their families — in the wake of a terrorist-induced outbreak of anthrax or other disease for which such countermeasures are appropriate.

<u>Critical Benchmark #2-6 Surge Capacity: Personal Protective Equipment</u>

Each awardee must ensure adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) per awardee defined region, to protect current and additional health care personnel, during an incident. This benchmark is tied directly to the number of health care personnel the awardee must provide to support surge capacity for beds.

The level of PPE will be established based on the HVA, and the level of decontamination that is being designed in CB #2-7.

Critical Benchmark #2-7: Surge Capacity: Decontamination

Insure that adequate portable or fixed decontamination systems exist for managing adult & pediatric patients as well as health care personnel, who have been exposed during a chemical, biological, radiological, or explosive incident in accordance with the numbers associated with CB #2-1.

<u>Critical Benchmark #2-8: Surge Capacity: Behavioral (Psychosocial) Health</u>
Enhance the networking capacity and training of health care professionals to be able to recognize, treat and coordinate care related to the behavioral health consequences of bioterrorism or other public health emergencies.

<u>Critical Benchmark #2-9: Surge Capacity: Trauma and Burn Care</u>
This benchmark has been incorporated into Critical Benchmark #2-1.

<u>Critical Benchmark #2-10 Surge Capacity: Communications and Information Technology</u>
Establish a secure and redundant communications system that insures connectivity during a terrorist incident or other public health emergency between health care facilities and state and local health departments, emergency medical services, emergency management

GLOSSARY OF HPP PRIORITY AREAS AND CRITICAL BENCHMARKS

agencies, public safety agencies, neighboring jurisdictions and federal public health officials.

PRIORITY AREA 3: EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Critical Benchmark #3: Emergency Medical Services

Enhance the statewide mutual aid plan to deploy EMS units in jurisdictions/regions they do not normally cover, in response to a mass casualty incident due to terrorism. This plan must ensure the capability of providing EMS triage, transportation and patient tracking for at least 500 adult and pediatric patients per million population within 3 hours post-event. In addition, for each metropolitan area or other region of the state for which a 40 predictable high-risk scenario has been identified during a HVA, the plan must describe a mechanism for transporting patients from an incident scene or from local hospitals to healthcare facilities in adjacent jurisdictions, to temporary healthcare facilities within or near the affected jurisdiction, and to nearby airports or rail stations for transport to more distant healthcare facilities. All scenarios documented by the applicant under Critical Benchmark #2-1 should be addressed in mutual aid plans for EMS.

PRIORITY AREA 4: LINKAGES TO PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

Critical Benchmark #4-1: Hospital Laboratories

Implement a hospital laboratory program that is coordinated with currently funded CDC laboratory capacity efforts, and which provides rapid and effective hospital laboratory services in response to terrorism and other public health emergencies.

Critical Benchmark #4-2: Surveillance

Enhance the capability of rural and urban hospitals, clinics, emergency medical services systems and poison control centers to report syndromic and diagnostic data that is suggestive of terrorism or other highly infectious disease to their associated local and state health departments on a 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week basis.

PRIORITY AREA 5: EDUCATION AND PREPAREDNESS TRAINING

Critical Benchmark #5: Education and Preparedness Training

Awardees will utilize competency-based education and training programs for adult and pediatric pre-hospital, hospital, and outpatient health care personnel responding to a terrorist incident or other public health emergency.

GLOSSARY OF HPP PRIORITY AREAS AND CRITICAL BENCHMARKS

PRIORITY AREA 6: TERRORISM PREPAREDNESS EXERCISES

Critical Benchmark #6: Terrorism Preparedness Exercises

As part of the state or jurisdiction's bioterrorism hospital preparedness plan, functional exercises will be conducted during FY 2005 and should be based on the Awardee HVA. These drills should involve several state agencies and implement the Incident Command Structure (ICS). To the extent possible, members of the public should be invited to participate. These exercises/drills should encompass, if possible, at least one biological agent. The inclusion of scenarios involving radiological and chemical agents as well as explosives may be included as part of the exercises/drills.